



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

died on the 10th. During the four days previous to this the man was sick in a sailors' boarding house (Fonda de Marineros) and was treated by a local physician, who, however, did not report the case as suspicious. Dr. Gomez, the Cuban quarantine officer at Gibara, informs me that all precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

E. F. McCONNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *July 22, 1902.*

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of this station for the week ended July 19, 1902: During this period bills of health were issued to the steamship *Olinda*, bound for New York, the steamship *Comino*, bound for a port in the United States, via Cuban ports, the steamship *Humberto Rodriguez* and 2 barges bound for Tampa, Fla. The steamship *Rodriguez* and her barges were disinfected previous to sailing. Twenty-one health certificates were issued, 35 pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 105 pieces of baggage disinfected, and 201 passengers and crew examined.

The mortuary reports are as follows:

Nuevitas.—Pneumonia, 1; athrepsia, 1; angina pectoris, 1.

Puerto Padre.—None.

Gibara.—Enterocolitis, 1; infantile tetanus, 1.

Banes.—Infantile tetanus, 1; organic lesion of the heart, 1.

Baracoa.—Gastro-enteritis, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; pernicious malarial fever, 1; acute enteritis, 1; malarial fever, 2.

No quarantinable disease has been reported in this district.

Respectfully,

E. F. McCONNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *July 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended July 12, 1902, there were reported to the local authorities the following cases: Smallpox, 3; enteric fever, 20; scarlet fever, 70; diphtheria, 13; measles, 12. For the same period there were reported from Birkenhead the following cases: Scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 19.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from London.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *July 18, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 12, 1902, there were inspected and given bills of health at this port 4 vessels and 34 members of crew and cattlemen were vaccinated. In the 76 great towns of England and Wales there were 18 deaths from smallpox, 13 of which occurred in London, same as the previous week. During the week ended July 12, 1902, there were 51 cases of smallpox admitted

to the hospitals and 579 cases under treatment at the end of the week. Admissions for three preceding weeks were 107, 129, and 58. For the same period (July 12, 1902), there were 2,352 cases of scarlet fever, 954 of diphtheria, and 236 of enteric fever under treatment in the local hospitals. Abstract of bills of health inclosed.

Respectfully,

JOHN McMULLEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—More concerning plague on the steamship City of Perth.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 12, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt), at Berlin, regarding plague and cholera:

Plague.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamship *City of Perth*, which lost 2 of her crew at Dunkirk by plague on June 11, and on June 13 had a third plague patient on board, arrived on June 18 at the mouth of the Thames with 1 plague patient. The ship was disinfected and the patient was taken to the hospital at Denton, where he died the next day. His disease was demonstrated by bacteriological examination to be plague. The steamship had left Calcutta on May 2, Colombo on May 10, Suez on May 26, Port Said on May 27, and Malta on May 31. The first case of sickness began on June 5, the second on June 7.

TURKEY.—According to a report dated June 30, a case of plague has occurred in Stambul and 1 in Galata.

EGYPT.—Between June 20 and June 26, 6 plague cases and 5 deaths were registered, namely, 4 cases, 3 deaths, in Alexandria; 1 case, 1 death, in Tukh, and 1 case, 1 death, in the district of Mellawi.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended May 31, 132 persons died of plague and 72 of cholera.

JAPAN.—According to a telegraphic report dated July 1, several cases of cholera have been registered in Tokio.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GUATEMALA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, July 15, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 15, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sani-